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NEWS AND COMMENT

The record of Archbishop Ireland's opposition to the Cahensley plot forms one of the most interesting chapters of *Ten Years near the German Frontier* by Maurice Francis Egan (New York, 1919. 364 p.). Because of his successful efforts in nullifying this attempt on the part of the German government to keep German Catholic immigrants in America faithful to the Fatherland by placing them under the exclusive influence of German teachers and preachers, Father Ireland increased the ill will held for him by the former Kaiser; he incurred the enmity of William in earlier years by his friendship for Cardinal Rampolla and the assistance he lent in getting Pope Leo to recognize the French Republic. To the Kaiser's enmity Mr. Egan attributes the late Archbishop's failure to gain the cardinal's hat, for Austria and Bavaria, backed by Prussia, protested against every attempt on the part of Rome to give him the reward he so eminently deserved. It was as United States minister to Denmark, that Mr. Egan had access to sources which gave him much of "the inside of recent history."

Two sketches of Archbishop Ireland have recently been published in pamphlet form; one a memoir entitled *Archbishop Ireland, Prelate, Patriot, Publicist*, compiled by the Reverend James M. Reardon and published by the *Catholic Bulletin* (St. Paul, 1919. 30 p.); the other a tribute of the Minnesota Commandery Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States (St. Paul, 1919. 10 p.), of which organization the Archbishop was a companion, having served as chaplain of the Fifth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry in 1862. Both are valuable records of the activities of this distinguished man.

The Historical Department of Iowa has brought out a revised and extended edition of *Iowa Authors and Their Works: A Contribution toward a Bibliography*, by Alice Marple (Des Moines, 1918. 359 p.).

A report on *The Northeastern Minnesota Forest Fires of October 12, 1918*, by H. W. Richardson of the United States weather bureau, Duluth, Minnesota, has appeared in pamphlet form, a reprint from the *Geographical Review* for April. It contains a description of the climatic conditions preceding the fires and a discussion of the devastation wrought during that day in Duluth and its immediate vicinity.

In a series of fifteen sketches of *Indian Heroes and Chieftains* (Boston, 1918. 241 p.), Charles A. Eastman, a full-blood Sioux, points out the characteristics of certain Indian "chiefs" who came into prominence in the last part of the nineteenth century. He differentiates these men, who often did not represent their tribes, from the earlier leaders and spokesmen of the Indians. Among the biographies are those of two prominent figures in Minnesota history, Little Crow and Hole-in-the-Day.

Three recent publications of the agricultural experiment station of the University of Minnesota contain material of value to the student of the history of agriculture in Minnesota: *Farm Tenancy and Leases*, by S. H. Benton (December, 1918. 33 p.); *The Cost of Producing Minnesota Field Crops, 1913-1917*, by F. W. Peck (November, 1918. 42 p.); and *Experiences of Northern Minnesota Settlers*, by F. W. Peck (December, 1918. 433 p.). The pamphlets comprise numbers 178, 179, and 180 of the station's *Bulletins*.

"The Northern Pacific Railroad and Some of Its History" is the subject of a brief article by Hanford W. Fairweather in the *Washington Historical Quarterly* for April.

In *Certain American Faces* (New York, 1918. 239 p.) the Reverend Charles Lewis Slattery of Grace Church, New York, has brought together in a single volume sketches of fifteen men and women either leaders of America or of such striking personality as to "inspire others to attainment and to action while they themselves prefer a dimmer light." Four Minnesotans are included in the book: Bishop Henry Whipple; his sister-in-law, Mrs. George Whipple; his cousin, Miss Mary Webster Whipple;

and Dr. Charles N. Hewitt of Red Wing. The author was dean of the cathedral at Faribault from 1896 to 1907.

A sketch of John Sargent Pillsbury, eighth governor of Minnesota, appears in the *Western Magazine* for April. It is number nine in the series, "State Builders of the West," which is being published at irregular intervals.

The Path on the Rainbow, edited by George W. Cronyn, is an addition to anthologies of North American Indian songs and chants (New York, 1918. 347 p.). The striking resemblance of this aboriginal product to the work of the *vers libristes* and Imagists indicates that freedom in versification is not of such recent origin as followers of these schools would have us believe. The section devoted to "Songs from the Eastern Woodlands" contains several poems of the Chippewa (Ojibway) translated by Henry H. Schoolcraft, Charles F. Hoffman, W. J. Hoffman, and Frances Densmore; and among the "Songs from the Great Plains" are two "Hunting Songs," translated by Stephen R. Riggs.

Two sheets of the great topographic map being published by the United States Geological Survey which have recently appeared are "Brainerd Quadrangle" in Crow Wing County and "White Rock Quadrangle," which includes the region about the northern end of Lake Traverse in Minnesota and both of the Dakotas.

The University of Colorado has begun the publication of a series of *Historical Collections* consisting "of documents and other material primarily relating to the history of Colorado." The first volume, edited by Professor James F. Willard, is entitled *The Union Colony at Greeley, Colorado, 1869-1871* and is volume one of the *Colony Series* (Boulder, 1918. xxxii, 412 p.).

The Structural and Ornamental Stones of Minnesota, by Oliver Bowles, has been issued as number 663 of the *Bulletins* of the United States Geological Survey (1918. 225 p.). It was "prepared in coöperation with the Minnesota State Geological Survey" and contains, besides much strictly geological information,

a brief account of the development of the stone industry in Minnesota and many maps, sketches, and illustrations.

Of inestimable value to the student of Minnesota history is the work of the United States Geological Survey in mapping the state. A report on the work already done appears in *Topographic Mapping of Minnesota*, by E. F. Willard, a reprint from the *Bulletin* of the Affiliated Engineering Societies of Minnesota for February (7 p.).

A separate containing an interview with Horace V. Winchell, mining geologist of Minnesota, appears as a reprint from the *Mining and Scientific Press* for February 15 (16 p.). The article includes much information in regard to the work which he did in connection with the geological survey made by his father, N. H. Winchell, in northern Minnesota.

An account by Charles C. Willson of the military expedition led by Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan through Olmsted County in July of 1820 appears in the *Rochester Daily Post and Record* of April 24.

The discovery of the Dobb Journal led to the writing of a letter by D. J. Dodge, one of the members of the Fort Rice rescuing party of 1864, to the *Minneapolis Journal* of March 23. Mr. Dodge recounts the story of the attempted Indian massacre of July and August, 1864.

The decline of transportation on the Mississippi since 1879 is the subject of an article in the *Winona Independent* for March 2, extracts of which appear in the *Minneapolis Journal* of March 9. The account is based on a hydrograph made from the annual reports recorded at the Northwestern railroad drawbridge at Winona.

A sketch of the Honorable Darwin S. Hall, the "grand old settler" of Renville County, Minnesota, appears in the February 27 issue of the *Olivia Times*. The article contains interesting comments on his life and work.

Volume 12 of the *Minnesota Patriot*, a quarterly newspaper issued by the Prohibition committee of Minnesota, contains a

series of articles of considerable interest and value on the history of prohibition and especially the part Minnesota played in the movement which brought about the ratification of the federal amendment on January 16, 1919.

A résumé of the history of the Church of St. Anthony of Padua, Minneapolis, based on material found in the Dobb Papers appears in the *Minneapolis Tribune* of March 30. Pictures of the church in 1861 and at the present time illustrate the article.

A survey of the steps in the development of the Y. M. C. A. in Minneapolis appears in the February 2 issue of the *Minneapolis Journal*. A picture of the new building illustrates the discussion of the dedication exercises held the following week.

WAR HISTORY ACTIVITIES

Definite provision has been made by the Legislature of Minnesota for the continuation of the work inaugurated last fall by the public safety commission and the historical society through the instrumentality of a body now well known as the Minnesota War Records Commission. By the terms of an act approved April 17 (*Laws*, 1919, ch. 284) this commission was established as a statutory body with a membership composed of the president of the Minnesota Historical Society, the chairman of the department of history of the University of Minnesota, the adjutant general, the state superintendent of education, and five other citizens to be appointed by the governor. The principal duties of the commission are to provide for the collection and preservation, in state and local war records collections, of all available material relating to Minnesota's participation in the World War, and further to provide for the preparation, publication, and distribution of a comprehensive documentary and narrative history of Minnesota's part in the war. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the act, the legislature appropriated five thousand dollars for each year of the coming biennium. As a further aid to the work to be carried on under the direction of the commission a law was enacted (*Laws*, 1919, ch. 228) authorizing counties and municipalities of the state to appropriate funds for the use of the commission's county war records committees in

amounts ranging from two hundred and fifty dollars for villages and one thousand for counties to five thousand for large cities. It was the hope of the authors of these measures that the state commission would be provided with funds sufficient to enable it during the next years not only to push the work of collecting records but also to commence work on the projected history along the lines indicated in a bulletin issued by the original commission under the title *Minnesota's Part in the War: Shall It be Adequately Recorded?* (27 p.). As matters stand, however, it will be necessary for the commission to postpone the preparation of a state war history and devote itself to the large and more immediately important task of collecting material.

Local committees organized by the Minnesota War Records Commission are now at work in fifty-three counties. Reports received at headquarters indicate that a considerable amount of valuable material is being collected. Almost without exception the local committees are applying themselves particularly to the compilation of individual military service records, for which forms, or questionnaires, calling for specific information about a man's military or naval career and about his civil status before and immediately following his term of service, have been supplied by the state commission. Attention is also being given to the collection of other material, particularly soldiers' photographs and letters, files of local newspapers, and reports on the activities of the several local war agencies. There is a slight tendency, however, to overlook some of the less obviously pertinent material, especially in the case of those direct products of actual war conditions which may be called "ready-made" records as distinguished from "made-to-order" compilations and reports.

Interest in the collection and preservation of records relating to Wilkin County's part in the war has extended to matters of general local history and has resulted in the organization of a body known as the Wilkin County Historical Society. The object of this society, as stated in its constitution, is: "to collect data and material relating to the history of Wilkin County, Minnesota; to arrange for its preservation; to encourage persons to donate to the society such data, articles, or materials as will

illustrate the pioneer and later life in the county and vicinity; to excite and stimulate a general interest in the history of Wilkin County; and to co-operate with similar organizations." For the present, however, the society will devote its efforts to the collection of local war history material, having incorporated the county war records commission as one of its active committees.

The war records committees of Chisago and Rice counties have decided, in addition to the building up of collections of source material, to compile and publish histories of the part played by their respective counties in the war. A similar project is under consideration by the Douglas County committee. The histories will be sold at cost; in Rice County it is planned to distribute copies among local soldiers, sailors, marines, and relatives of those who died in the service, as tokens of the county's gratitude and esteem.

Among recently announced projects of local newspaper publishers and other agencies for the publication of county war histories, the following have been noted: Big Stone County, *Ortonville Journal*; Blue Earth County, *Mankato Free Press*; Carlton County, *Moose Lake Star-Gazette*; Chippewa County, *Montevideo News*; Cottonwood County, *Windom Reporter* and Thompson Studio; Dakota County, *Red Wing Printing Company*; Faribault County, *Wells Forum-Advocate*; Goodhue County, *Red Wing Republican*; Lyon County, *Marshall News-Messenger*; Martin County, *Fairmont Sentinel*; Mower County, *Austin Herald*; Nobles and Rock Counties, *Pipestone Leader*; Ottertail County, *Lundeen Publishing Company*, Fergus Falls; Wadena County, *Wadena Pioneer Journal*; and Waseca County, *Waseca Journal-Radical*.

One of the most successful methods used in the collection of photographs of soldiers and of local war-time scenes is the staging of well-advertised photographic exhibits with the ultimate object of retaining the collections as permanent records. Such an exhibit was held at the St. Paul Public Library from January 30 to February 10 under the auspices of a number of local organizations including the Ramsey County War Records Com-

mittee, and resulted in the assembling of a permanent collection of several thousand photographs, which has since been installed provisionally in the rooms of the St. Paul Institute. In securing soldiers' service records some of the county war record committees depend largely upon general appeals, while others are making systematic efforts to bring the matter home to the individual soldier. The latter is the practice followed in Nobles County, for instance, where the committee has made arrangements whereby the desired data will be gathered by local assessors in the course of their regular rounds. The Rice County War Records Committee has been unusually successful in originating methods for making its work effective. It has made ingenious use of advertising mediums such as the local newspapers, posters, handbills, and films.

While the coöperation of all citizens of the state, both individually and collectively, is sought by the war records commission, there are indications that the organizations now being formed among returned soldiers, sailors, and marines will be of marked assistance, especially in the compilation and collection of military data and records. A tentative organization of service men in Traverse County has indicated upon its own motion a desire to share in the work, while the Polk County branch of the World War Veterans has taken active charge of a large part of the work planned by the war records committee of that county.

Among county records committees receiving notable financial support are: the Morrison County Committee, for which the county board and the city council of Little Falls have each appropriated one hundred and twenty-five dollars; the Mower County committee, which has received a gift of one hundred and fifty dollars from Mr. Oliver W. Shaw, an Austin banker; the Nicollet County committee, to which the sum of five hundred dollars has been granted by the county board; and the Rice County committee, which has received one thousand dollars of the county funds. The committee in St. Louis County, in expectation of receiving early and substantial public aid, has employed a paid secretary and has opened its headquarters at the courthouse in Duluth.

As a guide for the collection of local war history material and for the preparation of county war histories for publication, the Indiana Historical Commission has issued a *County War History Prospectus* (1919. 13 p.), which gives in outline form a comprehensive survey of the various phases of local activities which are obviously or properly to be dealt with in an adequate treatment of the subject, together with a few concise directions bringing out the importance and uses to be made of original source material and the best methods of dealing with the various topics. Similar in purpose and form, though differing somewhat in the choice and arrangement of topics, is a *Tentative Outline for a County War History* (22 p.), which comprises the February number of *Iowa and War*, published by the State Historical Society of Iowa.

A convenient method of preserving a record of the war services of the members of a family is suggested by the *Story of the War and Family War Service Record* (St. Paul, Mackey, Smith, and Stiles, 1919. 324 p.). Following a general account of military and naval operations in the World War, blank forms and blank pages comprising over half the book are provided for records of the war services of particular persons. To each of the following types of service is allotted a separate section with space for a photograph, a form suitable for the particular purpose, and from one to four blank pages for a narrative account of experiences: army, navy, marine corps, air service, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army, Jewish Welfare Board, War Camp Community Service, Home Guards, Boy Scouts, and Civilian War Service.

Collecting Local War Records, by C. Edward Graves, is an interesting article which appears in the *Library Journal* for February. It is an appeal to the local librarian to assume the responsibility of a war records commission if such a committee has not been provided for a given community.

"Ohio's Religious Organizations and the War," by Martha L. Edwards, in the *Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly* for April, is suggestive of the multitude of topics which will have to

be studied before the sympathetic historian can present an adequate treatment of a state's part in the World War.

Under plans worked out by the committee on historical records of the National Catholic War Council, diocesan war history committees are being organized throughout the country for the purpose of gathering all available material for a history of the part played by the American Catholics in the war. Detailed directions for the work, which appear in a *Handbook of the National Catholic War Council* and in recent numbers of the *Catholic Historical Review*, indicate that a very thorough survey is to be made of the individual and collective services of the Roman Catholic clergy and laity. The work in Minnesota is in charge of the Very Reverend James C. Byrne of St. Luke's Church, St. Paul.

The War Record of American Jews (New York, The American Jewish Committee. 50 p.) contains the first report of the efforts made by this organization "to collect and record as much statistical and other information with regard to the participation of the Jews in the military and civilian activities of the United States in connection with the war as is possible to procure." The pamphlet is accompanied by tables, based upon about eighty thousand of the one hundred thousand individual records thus far secured, giving provisional figures as to the number and distribution of Jews according to their branch of the service, rank, and place of origin. These preliminary counts show that six hundred and fifty-eight are from Minnesota and that of these two hundred and eighty-one are residents of Minneapolis.

Of preliminary accounts or summaries of the part taken by the several states in the prosecution of the war, two have come to hand: one, *Wisconsin's War Record*, by Fred L. Holmes (Madison, Capitol Historical Publishing Company, 1919. 191 p.); the other, an *Official Report* (54 p.) of the Oklahoma State Council of Defense, covering its own and other leading war activities in that state during the period from May, 1917, to January 1, 1919, and published as the last number (March 17) of the official *Bulletin* issued by the council under the title *Sooners in the War*.

An important contribution to the literature on one phase of Minnesota's part in the war appears in a pamphlet entitled *Responsibility for the Movement of Anthracite in Minnesota in the Fuel Year April 1, 1918, to February 1, 1919*, by John F. McGee (20 p.). The author endeavors to correct what he holds to be the general impression among the dealers and consumers of the state that he, as federal fuel administrator for Minnesota, was responsible for the failure of the fuel administration to see that the dealers received the anthracite necessary to fill orders filed early in the season at the urgent request of the fuel administration itself. Judge McGee's statement is accompanied by a series of letters and telegrams dealing with the subject and, for the most part, directed to Mr. William H. Groverman, representative of the federal fuel administration in the district embracing Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North and South Dakota.

The February 15 issue of *Minnesota in the War; Official Bulletin of the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety* is a "special edition for the woman's committee" and contains brief surveys of various phases of the war work of Minnesota women.

Copies of the "Chronicles of the Selective Draft" compiled by the local draft boards of Mille Lacs County and Division No. 1 of St. Paul and of the district board of Division No. 3, St. Paul, have been received by the Minnesota War Records Commission. The chronicles submitted by the local board of St. Paul were accompanied by a typewritten account covering such subjects as its organization and personnel, the registration, examination, classification, and entrainment of selective service men, experiences with "religious objectors," draft evaders, and delinquents, and the services and personnel of legal and medical advisory boards and groups of volunteer and clerical aides.

A recent publication of considerable value is the *Summary and Report of War Service* (Minneapolis Division, American Protective League. 27 p.). It contains a wealth of information about the activities carried on by the Minneapolis division of the American Protective League in the apprehension of slackers, delinquents, deserters, seditionists, and spies; in the surveillance of

enemy aliens and suspects; in the investigation of propaganda; and in correcting conditions which threatened the physical and moral well-being of men in the service.

How Minnesota Gave to the United States the First Military Motor Corps, compiled and published by Ralph H. Bancroft (Minneapolis, 1919. 118 p.), is an interesting and valuable record of the work of the First Battalion, Motor Corps, of the Minnesota Home Guards. The book contains pictures and rosters of the officers and men belonging to the unit and depicts the stages in its development.

Among the papers and magazines published in the interest of soldiers, sailors, and marines, which are currently received by the Minnesota War Records Commission are: the *Watch on the Rhine*, issued weekly, beginning February 27, by the men of the Third (Marne) Division from the headquarters at Andernach, Germany; the *Ninth Infantry "Cootie,"* published weekly, beginning March 29, by men of the Ninth Regiment United States Infantry (Second Division) at Bendorf on the Rhine; the *Loyal Worker*, published semimonthly at Stillwater by the Honor Club of Washington County soldiers, sailors, and marines; and *Reveille*, issued weekly, beginning April 26, as the official publication of the United States Army General Hospital No. 29, Fort Snelling. While devoted in large part to articles, news, and comment relating to present-day activities and interests of units or groups of men now or formerly in the service, each of these publications offers many contributions to the history of active operations in which the various units or individuals took part. For example, the *Watch on the Rhine* is running a series of articles covering the services performed by the Third Division during the critical period preceding the armistice and later as a part of the Army of Occupation; while the April 1 issue of the *Loyal Worker* contains an honor roll of the names, in a few cases accompanied by photographs, of Washington County men in the service. Special interest attaches to the "*Cootie*" by reason of the fact that its editor-in-chief, Lieutenant Claire I. Weikert, is a former resident of St. Paul.

The concluding number (volume 1, number 28) of the *Pro-pellor*, published by the Air Service Mechanics School in St. Paul, is devoted to a résumé of the work done at the school from February, 1918, to January, 1919. The most striking feature of the number is the numerous photographic reproductions illustrative of the commissioned, enlisted, and civilian personnel, of the work done in the various departments, and of the daily life at the school.

An account of the organization, training, and camp life of the Ninety-first (Wild West) Division at Camp Lewis, Washington, appears in a book entitled *The Ninety-first: the First at Camp Lewis*, by Alice P. Henderson (Tacoma, John C. Barr, 1918. 510 p.). It is estimated that of the Minnesota selective service men sent to Camp Lewis more than fifteen hundred were assigned to this division.

The *North Star* (Minneapolis) for April publishes "The Story of the 'Lost Battalion'" as told by Private Arthur R. Looker of Viola, Wisconsin, who was with that famous unit when it was surrounded by the Germans in the Argonne Forest and who is one of the few survivors of the ordeals through which it passed. A sketch of the battleground, made by Mr. Looker, accompanies the article.

The Minnesota Memorial Commission, appointed by the governor to receive suggestions and make recommendations for a state memorial, submitted a report in February recommending that the memorial take the form of a mall on the campus of the University of Minnesota with a large auditorium at the northern end and a campanile, two hundred and twenty-five feet in height, at the southern end on the banks of the Mississippi. There was also submitted a minority report recommending that the memorial take the form of a building, strictly commemorative in character, to be located on or near the grounds of the Capitol in St. Paul. These reports, which appear in two pamphlets entitled respectively *Report of the Minnesota Memorial Commission* (26 p.) and *A Statement of Facts Relating to the Proposed State Memorial* (7 p.), were transmitted by the governor to the legislature

without recommendation. Other plans, submitted by members, were up for consideration by the legislature. The session closed, however, without any decisive action being taken in the matter.

Although the recent legislature took no action toward the erection of a state memorial to veterans of the World War, the way was opened for local projects of this character when it provided that "the bonds of any county in this state may be issued and sold in an amount not exceeding \$50,000, for the purpose of acquiring a site at county seat and constructing thereon a monument or memorial in honor of the soldiers and sailors who fought in the army, marine corps and navy of the United States during the recent war" (*Laws*, 1919, ch. 438). The issuance of such bonds, however, is contingent first, upon the favorable decision of the county board, and, finally, upon the endorsement of a majority of those voting on the proposition when submitted.

Discussion of projects for the erection of local war memorials is active throughout the state. In some communities, the city of St. Paul and Winona and Red Lake counties, for example, the matter has been placed in the hands of an official commission or of a voluntary association, while in other localities, the county board, commercial club, or other organization has taken the initiative. To such bodies and to the public through the press have come a great variety of suggestions. Among the types of memorials considered are parks, fountains, bridges, and highways; symbolic memorials, in all gradations and variations from the most elaborate architectural and scenic design recommended for the large civic center to the simple shaft or sculptured monument intended for the rural community; and memorial halls or community buildings designed for the living as well as for the dead and embodying one or more such features as an auditorium, a library, a club room for veterans' associations, an office for social and civic organizations, a gymnasium, a rest room, a tablet inscribed with the names of service men, or facilities for the preservation of war relics and records. While the subject is still under discussion in most communities, the general trend of opinion appears to favor the community building type of memorial. Duluth has already made preliminary arrangements for the erec-

tion of a one hundred and fifty thousand dollar marble structure. It is interesting to note that provision is to be made for the housing of relics and records relating to the war services of Duluth citizens, together with historical records of the development of the city.

Valuable suggestions for those interested in war memorials from an aesthetic as well as an utilitarian point of view are found in the following publications: *War Memorials: Suggestions as to the Form of Obtaining Designers* (Washington, D. C., National Commission of Fine Arts. 3 p.); four *Bulletins* (New York, National Committee on Memorial Buildings), which advocate the erection of community buildings as "living tributes to those who served in the Great War for liberty and democracy"; and *Concerning War Memorials*, (Madison, Wisconsin War History Committee. 6 p.), a pamphlet which warns against commercialism and contains a statement of "certain broad general principles . . . to which every community, in working out its particular problem, should give heed."

War Memorials is the title of a timely pamphlet issued by the Municipal Art Society of New York City as number seventeen of its *Bulletins*. In it those who may be charged with responsibility in connection with soldier's memorials will find many helpful suggestions.